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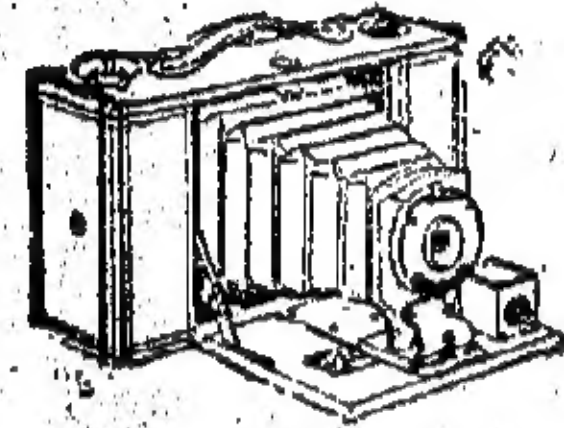


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## BIRTH.

On 11th inst. at 103A The Peak, to Mr. and  
Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, a son.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 12TH, 1911.

It will be some time yet probably before the Census Officer is in a position to make his report on the census of the population in the Colony taken last month, but in the current number of the *Government Gazette* there are published some preliminary returns which are interesting, but we fear they must be regarded as practically valueless without the report. The increase in the population which is shown when these figures are compared with the returns of the census taken in 1906 conveys, we think, a misleading impression. Taken as they stand the returns show, for example, that the Chinese land population (exclusive of the inhabitants of the northern district of the New Territories and the islands of the New Territories) has increased by no less than 40,395. Now, it is well known that for days and weeks before the census was taken people were coming to Hongkong by the shipload from Canton in consequence of the threatened revolution in that city. A very large proportion of these people were women, and, remembering this, it can create no surprise to find these preliminary census returns showing a very substantial growth in the population compared with the last census, and that females show a very much larger percentage of increase than males. Now, considerable interest has always

attached to the returns in so far as they have shown the number of Chinese women in the Colony, because their increase has been regarded as satisfactory evidence of the growth of Chinese family life in the Colony. The census of 1906 showed the percentage of adult Chinese females to adult males in the Colony to be approximately:—In the City of Victoria, 31 per cent; in the villages of Aberdeen, Stanley, Shaokwan and Pokfulam, 31 per cent; in Old Kowloon, 33 per cent. Compared with the census of 1901 this showed an increase of 3 per cent for the city of Victoria, 1 per cent for the villages above mentioned, and 7 per cent for Old Kowloon. Working out the percentage on the basis of the preliminary returns of the census taken last month, the result would show surprising progress in this respect; but, for the reason we have stated, no such deduction can safely be drawn. The large increase in the number of female which the returns show, was a temporary increase, and it is quite possible that if a census were taken in the Colony to-day the returns would wear a different aspect, in this particular respect at least; for, since it became manifest that the authorities at Canton were masters of the situation and were able to cope effectively with the revolutionary and maintain law and order in the City, thousands of people who fled for safety to Hongkong have naturally been returning to their homes in Canton. It is important, therefore, to bear in mind that the census was taken in Hongkong at a time when political unrest in the neighbouring province had caused thousands of people to seek temporary asylum in this Colony; consequently though these preliminary census returns show, as far as they can be compared with statistics taken in 1906, an increase of 40,395 in the land population of the Colony (excluding the northern section and the islands of the New Territories), we are led to doubt whether normal conditions would show anything like as large an increase. A conservative estimate of the influx from Canton while the city was disturbed by the rising placed it at 60,000, and we think it would be useful, and indeed essential to a proper reading of these statistics, if the Census Officer were to obtain from the river steamship companies some statistics of the passenger traffic into Hongkong, say for a period of one month prior to the taking of the census, and compare those figures with the returns for the corresponding period in the previous year or two, and so get an approximate idea of the temporary inflation of the population statistics. It will be noted, too, that the boat population in Hongkong harbour and Hongkong villages (a total of 45,646) shows an increase of 2,002 and in case this may give rise to undue optimism regarding the growing prosperity of shipping, we may remind the reader that the 1906 census was taken almost immediately after the great typhoon of November 1906, when there was great loss of life among the sampans people. We dislike having to suggest that these census returns are not really as healthy as they seem, but it would be foolish to ignore the important facts we have mentioned, for if the number of Chinese who recently sought temporary refuge in the Colony was as large as the estimate we have quoted, it would be an obvious conclusion that the normal population of the Colony has been practically stationary in the last five years.

The English Mail of the 13th May was delivered in London on 9th June.

A bamboo cooling pier has been erected on the water police basin at Teimohatsoi for the use of Colonial Government launches only.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to grant provisional permission to Sir Hornumjee Mody to wear the decoration of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the French Government.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Government has established as a rest-house for the exclusive use of Europeans visiting the New Territories, the bungalow at Taiipo situated to the east of the Police Station, and formerly occupied by the District Officer.

Mrs. Cameron, of No. 9, Pedder's Hill, again appeared before Mr. Wood at the Magistrate's Court on Saturday to answer a charge of failing to comply with an order to remove an illegally constructed bathroom from the ground floor of her house. After hearing the evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$20, at the same time remarking that the defendant had given the Court and the Public Works Department a lot of trouble.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of May shows the average maximum temperature for that period to have been 78.8, and the average minimum temperature 72.8 degrees. The rainfall registered was 22.145 inches, and we had 86.1 hours of sunshine. The records of the past 25 years show that the maximum rainfall for the month of May is 48.84 inches, the mean 12.29, and the minimum 1.15 inches.

## H.M.S. Newcastle leaves for Singapore to-day.

Under instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes to be Colonial Secretary, with effect from June 7th.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ending 31st May, 1911, as certified by the managers of the respective banks, are as follows:—

BANKS.	AVERAGE AMOUNT.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China...	5,447,444	\$ 4,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	13,392,598	9,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	24,520	NIL
Total	\$18,864,562	\$13,000,000

After nearly 27 years' service, Inspector Robertson has severed his connection with the Hongkong Police. With his wife and family he left for Home by the P. and O. steamer *Delhi* on Saturday, having retired from active service on a well-earned pension. Mr. Robertson came to the Colony as a constable in 1884, and by zealous work reached the rank of inspector. He was a thoroughly capable officer, a popular man amongst his comrades in the Force, and was well and favourably known by a large circle of civilian friends, many of whom went aboard the *Delhi* on Saturday to bid Mr. and Mrs. Robertson farewell, and to wish them a pleasant trip and prosperity in the Homeland.

## THE CORONATION CELEBRATIONS.

PHILIPPINES TO BE REPRESENTED.

The Committee arranging for the local celebration of the Coronation extended to H.E. the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands an invitation to visit Hongkong for the occasion. His Excellency has telegraphed to Sir Francis Pigott, Chairman of the General and Executive Committees, as follows:—

"Owing to absence of Vice-Governor Gilbert, it will be impossible for me to leave the Island, but it will give me great pleasure to send representation as by your courteous letter. Details follow.—FORBES."

## POLICEMAN FIRES AT A SUPPOSED THIEF.

An exciting incident occurred near Shaokwan on Friday last when a prisoner attempted to escape from custody by jumping into the harbour. On the morning of the day mentioned the manager of the branch shop of the Opium Farmer at Tai Yan despatched a coolie to the Hongkong office with \$1,205.50, but as the coolie did not deliver the money the matter was reported to the police. Later in the day a coolie carrying a bundle was stopped by a policeman at Shaokwan. On being searched, \$200 in copper was found on his person, and he was arrested on suspicion of having stolen the Opium Farmer's money. On the way to the Police Station he headed the policeman, and, jumping into the harbour, endeavoured to escape by swimming. The constable drew his revolver and fired, and it was apparent from the writhings of the man in the water that the shot had taken effect. A boat was procured and the runaway was pulled aboard and subsequently landed. It was then found that a bullet had penetrated one of his lungs, and the injured man was removed to hospital.

## THE CENSUS OF HONGKONG.

From the preliminary returns of the Census taken last month we extract the following figures:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Victoria	4,353	3,472	7,825
Peak	394	329	723
Hongkong Villages	294	120	414
Old Kowloon	1,752	1,377	3,129
Green and Stone-cotters Islands	28	42	70
Total	6,821	5,340	12,161

Merchants Marine 745 | 2 | 745 |

New Kowloon	89	40	129
New Territories, Islands	26	12	38
New Territories, (Northern District)	78	6	84
Total	193	58	251

Grand Total for the Colony 7,757 | 5,400 | 13,157 |

## Chinese.

The returns from the Chinese show a total population of 440,636. Adding the non-Chinese, the population of the Colony is 453,793. Of this number 383,344 constitute the land population. The boat population numbered 54,083 (of whom 31,693 were in Victoria harbour). The land population is shown as under:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Victoria	149,368	65,654	215,022
Peak	1,536	215	1,751
Hongkong Villages	11,268	4,767	16,035
Old Kowloon	34,604	15,323	49,927
Green and Stone-cotters Islands	98	7	105
New Kowloon	11,000	7,693	18,693
Total	207,874	94,657	302,531

New Territories, Islands	6,752	5,467	12,219
New Territories, (Northern District)	33,962	34,632	68,594
Total Land Population	248,588	134,756	383,344

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

## TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

INTERVIEW WITH DALAI LAMA.

LONDON, June 10th.

A message from Calcutta states that a Darjeeling correspondent has interviewed the Dalai Lama, who, referring to affairs in Tibet, says that the Chinese have occupied the country and posted a number of troops there.

He claims that his countrymen are being oppressed, and that their affairs are being needlessly meddled with.

The present Amban, he says, is a strong man, and has treated the people very badly.

When the Lamas and Ministers despatched telegrams to the Waiwupu for better consideration at the hands of the Amban, their prayers were neglected.

## EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

LONDON, June 10th.

The "New York Times" reports that in the earthquake which occurred in Mexico City 1,300 people were killed.

## NEW BELGIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, June 10th.

It is reported from Brussels that M. Broqueville, who was Minister of Railways in the outgoing Cabinet, is forming a Ministry.

## THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, June 10th.

A Madrid message states that the Spanish troops have occupied Larache, and that the Spanish advance is causing anxiety to France, inasmuch as it is tending to complicate the international situation and to enable Germany to interpose with demands of her own.

An official despatch received at Madrid states that the French have entered Mequinez after severe fighting, which resulted in heavy losses on both sides.

LONDON, June 11th.

A Madrid message states that Spain has informed the Powers of the landing of her troops at Larache, and notified them that the Moorish administration will be retained.

The French newspapers unanimously regret this landing, which they believe may possibly compromise the peace of Europe.

## TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

THE ITALIAN POLICY.

LONDON, June 10th.

Replying in the Rome Chamber of Deputies to criticism of foreign policy, Sr. Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, said that it was to Italy's interest to maintain the existing balance of power in the Adriatic, and that the best means of attaining this was an immutable alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary. Therefore Italy would not take any dangerous initiative, as the Republicans suggested, with the object of compelling Turkey to observe Article 23 of the Berlin Treaty in Albania.

A businesslike-looking Chinese entered a shop at 78, Des Vaux Road Central, on Friday, ordered 30 cases of cigarettes, and asked the manager to allow a foki to carry them to his office, where he would pay the price. His request was complied with, and on arrival at the supposed office of the purchaser the foki was told to wait without. Hours passed and he still waited, and then it dawned upon him that a very old trick had been successfully played upon him and his master. The police have been asked to endeavour to discover the whereabouts of the man who bought the cigarettes.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, June 9th.

## THE WINE TROUBLE.

I reported yesterday the serious disturbances that had taken place in Fatsan relative to the wine monopoly, and now there appears to be some fear that similar disturbances may occur in this city. The head office of the Hung Chai Company (the monopolists) is situated in Tai Pat Po, and opposite to it is a charitable institution known as Ming Sin, the master of which is on very friendly terms with the monopolists. Yesterday this man received what the Chinese call a "black letter" from the noted robber and murderer Luk Lan Ching, stating that the Government had unjustly given the monopoly to the Hung Chai, and that the members thereof were growing rich at the public expense. The letter then demanded a sum of \$100,000 from the Hung Chai, and threatened that if it were not paid within a specified time the office and surrounding property would be demolished by dynamite. The letter then closed with the usual gruesome threats that are to be found in such missives. The recipient of this precious epistle at once showed it to the chief monopolist and to several people of the neighbourhood. There was much excitement, and a meeting was held in the kalfong Kung-sho, and the monopolist was invited to shift his offices elsewhere, as the neighbours had no desire to have their property damaged by possible bombs. The monopolist strongly resented this suggestion, and pointed out that they ought to take steps to capture the ruffian whose effrontery had thrown them all in such excitement. Whether or not anything further will be heard of the matter remains to be seen, but the fact remains that the public are greatly against the monopoly and all concerned in it, while the robber Luk is a famous desperado who will attack at nothing. It is not the first time that people have called in his aid to foment disturbances, and as he has a powerful following of villains almost as bad as himself the police will need to use all their vigilance.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

During the recent troubles the value of wireless telegraphy was amply demonstrated, and the Viceroy has given orders that wireless stations are to be erected all over the province in order that an easy means of communication may be set up. This is one point in his scheme for clearing the country districts of the bad characters that infest them and who often elude capture because the authorities are unable to co-operate owing to lack of means of communication. The work of setting up these stations has been given to Admiral Li and General Chen and the apparatus is to be installed with as little delay as possible.

## TO GUARD THE CITY.

The Viceroy, Admiral Li and the Tao-tai of Police yesterday held a meeting to discuss steps to better guard the peace of the city. The Viceroy stated that though all is now quiet there are thousands of revolutionists scattered throughout the city who may at any moment break out into revolt. It was then decided to place four soldiers armed with rifles at the entrances to all the main streets and to give these men the power to search and if necessary arrest any suspicious-looking person.

## TROOPS IN KWANGTUNG.

In response to a telegram from Peking the Viceroy has just given the War Office the following information regarding the troops in this province. There are 23 regiments at present in Kwangtung, four of which have been but newly recruited and nine are from Kwong-sai. These are distributed as follows:—3 regiments guard all the important buildings such as yamens, bureaux, arsenals and magazines of the city; 5 occupy strategic positions among the mountain passes; 2 are in Ying Tak and Ching Yen; 2 are shared among the Pan Yu-Ching Fa Districts; one is at Fatsan; one at Sai Chin, one at Wai Chow and one at San Ou. The remaining regiments are quartered outside East Gate, for a heavy garrison is needed here in order to guard against any further revolutionary efforts. In the dispatch his Excellency mentions that the man Chin Sing (one of the three ringleaders of the rebels) has recently died in Hongkong.

## OFFICER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

At the time of the rebels' attack on the Viceroy's Yamen many people wondered why the guards of the building did not put up a better defence and why so many of them were killed. A recent investigation has made the reason very plain. It appears that the officer in charge of the guard so far neglected his duties that he failed to serve out a sufficient quantity of ammunition to the men, some of whom were entirely without it, and thus the unfortunate men were unable to save either the Yamen or themselves from destruction. After hearing the evidence the Viceroy sentenced the officer to death. In the Court, however, was an army officer of high rank who pleaded on behalf of the doomed man. His arguments carried sufficient weight with H.E. to cause him to reprieve the prisoner and banish him to the wilds of Mongolia.

## ROBBERS DIES OF PLAGUE.

Some days ago a notorious robber who has carried on countless depredations in the Tung-koon District fled to Hongkong, where his presence was betrayed to the informers. Extradition proceedings were instituted and the man brought to Canton and sentenced to death. Previous to execution he was lodged in the Nam Lok Gad, where he died of plague on the day before he was to have been beheaded. According to the procedure always followed in extradition cases the British Consul-General was informed, who went to the goal and inspected the corpse. This is said to be the first time this has been done, but of late there have been several cases of prisoners dying just before their execution, a fact that is somewhat mysterious.

## LOCAL SPORT.

A Whist Drive under the auspices of the R. G. A. Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, was held on the 8th instant. There was a good attendance notwithstanding the sultry weather condition, 15 tables being engaged. Some very close games were witnessed. The prize-winners were as follows: Ladies—1st prize, Mrs. Hurlo; 2nd, Mrs. Tompkins; 3rd, Mrs. Mahoney. Bobby prize, Mrs. Anderson. Gentlemen—1st prize, Mr. Gibson, R. N.; 2nd, Mr. May; 3rd, Sgt. Mahoney, R.E. Bobby prize, Gunner Tompkins, R.A.

## LAWN BOWLS.

POLICE v. KOWLOON.

This friendly match, played at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon, resulted in a win for the visitors, mainly through the substantial lead obtained by Harvey's rink. Scores:

POLICE.	KOWLOON.
E. C. Watt	J. Grant
C. Insp. Baker	D. Muir
Insp. Langley	R. Hall
P. C. Stuart (skip)	D. Gow (skip)
P. C. Glendonning	R. Hunter
D. S. O'Sullivan	J. Gray
Insp. McHardy	J. McDonald
K. McLennan (skip)	D. Harvey (skip)
P. C. Grant	H. Shiras
P. S. Watt	A. G. Fife
P. S. Grant	C. Alexander
R. Fenton (skip)	A. Ramsay (skip)
53	46

## LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C. C. TOURNAMENT.

Professional Pairs—Capt. Brierley and Crawford (Army) beat C. Willson and C. B. Johnson (Law), 7-5, 6-2, 6-4.

Singla Handicap, "B" class.—Semi-final: Lt. H. G. Paris (secs. 3/6) beat A. A. Claxton (secs. 15), 6-0, 6-1.

Championship.—Semi-final between R. Hancock and Capt. Brierley commenced on Saturday afternoon, but stopped on account of the heat—7 all.

Singla Handicap—"A" class, will be played this afternoon between H. Hancock and P. H. Klimanek.

## Y.M.C.A. v. CRAIGEN-GOWER.

In the tennis league match between Craigen-gower and the Y.M.C.A. played on Saturday, the latter players won by 65 to 34.

## BOXING.

KENNY v. CARLSON.

The re-appearance of Roy Kenny in the V.R.C. gymnasium has again raised an interest in the manly art in Hongkong. Boxers of all sizes and of varying degrees of quality attend at the premier sporting club nightly to spar a few rounds with the clever American who "takes them on" one after another, and keeps them hard at it. That Kenny is a draw is evident from the large crowd which assembles at the Club to watch him training. He is in excellent fettle and will be well prepared to meet the big and active Carlson at Belle View on the 22nd instant. Carlson, by the way, has left Idaho, and should arrive in Hongkong about the 15th instant. Mr. Harper, who is staying at the King Edward Hotel, has the management of the fight, and is arranging some interesting preliminaries.

## STANTON v. CAPHAM.

Rod Stanton is also in training at the V.R.C. having made a start on Saturday. He went through a deal of exercises in the afternoon, but did not have a spar. Capham, who is in excellent form, is working hard in his training quarters at the Imperial Hotel. He realises that he is meeting a good man, and is leaving nothing to chance. Strenuous exercise in the early morning and sparring in the afternoon are improving his condition greatly, and Stanton should find, when he faces the principal sparring partner of Bill Lewis in the arena, that he has undertaken no light task. In this tournament, which is promoted by Mr. Nicoll, and which will take place at the skating rink on the night of the 24th inst., Gunner Arndt will meet Corporal Champion, and Kid Marriott and Iron Box will again try conclusions, while another preliminary will be arranged between two American blue-jackets.

## QUARANTINE AT MANILA AGAINST HONGKONG.

The *Cable News-American* (Manila) of the 7th inst. publishes the following:—  
"Coming to the influx of communicable diseases and other plague-infected communities in the vicinity of Hongkong, it has been found necessary by the quarantine officials here to impose certain restrictions upon vessels proceeding from that port to the Philippine Islands."

Hereafter, these vessels will be required to call at Mariveles and land all baggage, passengers and all persons who ordinarily travel in the steamer and purchase saloon passage to avoid detention.  
Steaming passengers will be bathed and all their effects disinfected under the supervision of a representative of the public health and marine hospital service at Hongkong, as heretofore. Upon their arrival at Mariveles they will be subjected to a quarantine detention of seven days, dating from the time of completing the disinfection at Hongkong.

Vessels from non-infected ports, calling en route at Hongkong, will not be required to call at Mariveles provided that no liberty has been given the passengers in Hongkong, and that no steaming passengers or persons who ordinarily travel in steamer are embarked at Hongkong."

"Notice of this quarantine was sent to Hongkong yesterday afternoon on the *Tein*, but the quarantine will not become effective until the notice has been given due publicity there."

The latest Bangkok papers report that Dr. Jonathan Wilson is lying in a critical condition at Dr. Coris' home, at Nakawa Lampan. The veteran missionary is over 82 years of age and is suffering from cancer. Three years ago he went to Canton to undergo an operation for the removal of the cancer. The operation was successful, but it is probable that the cancerous growth has begun again, and at such an age there is no hope of recovery.



## RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The working of the calendar seems to have returned to the normal, and our seasons are quite distinctive again. For a year or two we had almost forgotten that June represented the rainy season, but there have been no lack of reminders these days. Even with the clearest skies overhead it is unwise to leave home without an umbrella or a waterproof, otherwise the 'spotted summer suits' look rather bedraggled before evening.

The moon bath raised her lamp on high and moonlight picnics are the order of the last few nights. No feature of Hongkong life holds the imagination so strongly as does this form of launch picnic, and those who are now in the Homeland look back with pleasure to these happy nights now buried with the past for them. We are happy in being still here to enjoy them.

The moonlight picnic seems an advance on the dance which the good folks in the Philippines make a form of pleasure. It is difficult to work up enthusiasm for dancing when the great desideratum is to keep cool, but the Americans with characteristic energy don't seem to bother about that, though it is rather amusing to read that in consequence of the warm weather prevailing the favorite dancing club is responsible for what is called a shirt-waist dance. Tripping the light fantastic in attire à la Louis tennise sounds fairly rational. Britons, of course, would never dream of doing such a thing. To make a departure from custom like that would be regarded as an outrage. Even in the Straits, where I understand they manage a fair amount of dancing despite the perpetual heat, they have not yet dared to discard conventional dress. In this instance the ladies are responsible. They decline, I am told, to sanction any change. I wonder if the dear creatures are animated with any sort of desire to get even with men who dictate to them what fashions they shall adopt or not? Or is it just their sweet unreasonableness?

I wonder if I have discovered the true significance of the suggestion for a Sanitary Board flag? Association with such a flag would probably be too much for the American Consulate. It sounds like a deep-laid scheme for keeping the Stars and Stripes from flying on the new Post Office. By the bye, when is the Post Office to be opened? Nobody seems to know anything about it.

One might almost imagine on reading the remarks of the Chief Justice made during the hearing of the hotel case in the Supreme Court that Kowloon is a wild sort of place in which to live, or that those who choose to live there must have something wrong with their heads. What else can he mean when he says that "some people are condemned to live in Kowloon, others choose to live there"? Or that in order to go there one "has to go a journey over seas which are sometimes tempestuous"? Perhaps that is judicial humour.

Our new Colonial Secretary has arrived and assumed his duties. The Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes received a welcome which was very friendly because unofficial at the Legislative Council on Thursday, and the impression which he created there was very favourable.

Much is being said at home about the health-giving effects of playing wind instruments. I suppose this would mean that blowing one's trumpet would be conducive to the attainment of a ripe old age.

The holidays last week-end were not taken very seriously. Apparently most people are holding themselves in reserve, as it were, for a good time at the Coronation. After all, holidays here are rather unsatisfactory sort of things. Easter and Whitenside are usually associated with travel, but the facilities for getting away from Hongkong are not such an appeal to the home idea of a week-end excursion.

During the rain the group in the cricket pavilion were telling their bad-weather and fine-weather stories. One of the best of them went back to the Russo-Japanese war, when crowds stood outside the newspaper offices waiting for the expected news about the meeting of the rival fleets. An old lady sauntered past—an old lady with a black dress and bonnet, and a huge umbrella.

"What is the crowd for?" she asked.  
"Waiting for news of the war."  
"Why is there a war on?"  
"Yes."

"My word!" the old lady said, pleasantly, "they've got a nice day for it, haven't they?"  
ROBERT RANDOM.

**THE USE OF THE ROYAL STANDARD.**  
The following despatch from the Secretary of State is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*:—

Downing Street,  
11th May, 1911.  
SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty the King has decided that the Royal Standard, which is the personal flag of the Sovereign, is not in future to be flown except when and where His Majesty is personally present.  
2. Accordingly Colonial Regulation No. 148 which requires the Royal Standard to be flown at Government House on the King's Birthday and on the days of His Majesty's Accession and Coronation, has been cancelled, and Colonial Regulation No. 149 will in future run as follows:—  
"The Union Flag, without any badge, shall be flown at Government House daily from sunrise to sunset."  
I have, etc.,  
L. HARCOURT.  
The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

## HAMBURG LETTER.

WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

May 19th.  
COTTON SPINNERS' FEDERATION.  
At the annual meeting of the International Master Cotton Spinners' Federation held at Barcelona last week under the presidency of Don Eduardo Calvet it was stated that practically all cotton mills in the world had joined the association with the exception of those in the United States, with whom, however, it was merely a question of time. Statistical returns were received at certain dates from about 90 per cent. of the entire number of spindles engaged which was proving of great value to the trade. Altogether the work of the Federation was making satisfactory progress—courts of arbitration for the settlement of differences had been established and their united efforts had succeeded in obtaining certain alterations in the terms of the fire insurance policies. Trade itself, however, continued to suffer from the high range of prices resulting from a short crop in the United States; with an adequate supply of the raw material and moderate prices, Sir Charles Macara, the Chairman of the Federation, thought there could be no doubt that, great though the increases in the spindles had been during the last few years, every mill would be fully occupied; as it was, however, the prospects of a plentiful supply were not promising and the only means to adopt under such precarious circumstances was therefore a general curtailment of production of yarns and goods. Reports were read on the progress of the cultivation of the article in the African colonies and other countries, but it was admitted on all hands that, however satisfactory the results obtained so far might be, it would take many years before the quantities raised would be important enough to have any effect on prices.

The question of dampness in cotton was again brought forward and dissatisfaction expressed at the manner in which it had been treated by the cotton exchanges of Liverpool, Bremen and Havre; it was resolved that the trade must insist upon the adoption of measures to safeguard its interests in that respect, and that the spinners of England, Germany and France should bring their influence to bear upon the three exchanges in order to obtain a remedy for the evil.

STATE INSURANCE.  
Now that Mr. Lloyd George's scheme of a comprehensive system of State insurance in England has been received with enthusiasm by all parties in and out of Parliament, it may be of interest to note what the results have been in this country, where it has now been in operation for over twenty-five years. I already stated on a previous occasion that in the opinion of a medical profession it has been productive of a great deal of malingering; in an article entitled, "Pension Hysteria," the *Chemist and Druggist* says now that it is painful to observe the exaggerations, falsehoods and other mean tricks which are resorted to in order to procure a pension, and that State insurance has undoubtedly exercised a demoralizing influence on the working classes. One of the worst effects is "Pension Hysteria," or "Pensionitis," an evil weed springing from a soil of moral weakness and nourished by the enormous tendency of the present day. At a recent medical authority, Professor Winchfield, once declared that if there were no pensions, there would be no "Accidents Neurose," and another, Dr. Friedensburg, cites cases where no injury of any kind had been sustained, but where a pension has been claimed on the plea that the applicant had ceased working, feeling unable to work, and that, although it might be pure imagination, this morbid idea was the result of accident, and therefore entitled him to compensation. Such claims had been invariably refused in the first instance and had then been carried to a higher court, which, confirming the decision, had been impugned for a want of understanding of social needs.

The proposed boon is thus becoming a source of evil by weakening the spirit of self-reliance, for the chief object of insurance legislation is not the granting of pensions, except in extreme cases of disablement, but the providing of means for the restoration of health. The hopes the originator entertained with regard to the ethical effect of the measures on the labouring classes have therefore not been realized, and there is something profoundly tragical in the statement which the Home Secretary felt bound to make in the Reichstag on February 13, 1910, that he had failed in the attempt to bridge over the yawning gulf which the economic struggle of the last few decades had created between the different classes of the population. The question may well be asked whether the objects for which such enormous sacrifices of personal independence, of labour and of money have been made, have really been attained. Many amongst the middle classes in comparing their position with that of working men will come to the conclusion that they can neither in case of sickness command the same excellent medical advice and the same careful nursing, nor look forward to the future with the same feeling of security; and they will be inclined to consider the vast outlay incurred for the benefit of the working classes in no manner compensated by the reiterated promises of similar provisions for themselves. This will necessarily tend to increase the number of discontented grumblers, who are fast becoming a danger to the community.

Meanwhile the Government Bill for the insurance of clerks and other employees is progressing with rapid strides in the Reichstag and may be expected to become law very shortly with but slight modifications. Although the principle of the measure cannot but command the sympathy of everyone, still it is felt to be a heavy burden imposed upon the trade and industries of the country, all the more so as the State contributes nothing towards it, except part of the cost of administration. To judge from some of the speeches in Parliament, and from the correspondence on the subject appearing in the newspapers, people in England, too, are coming to the conclusion that State insurance has its drawbacks, not only with regard to the heavy expenditure it involves, and which is likely to go on increasing from year to year, but also with respect to its probable effects on the "morale" of the insured, to guard against which it will be difficult to devise effective safeguards.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the office of the General Managers Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co., at noon on Saturday. Mr. C. A. Tomes presided, and there were also present: Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. H. P. White (Consulting Committee), Mr. A. Temperley (secretary), Messrs. R. H. Hancock, A. S. Ellis, A. G. Gordon, C. Klineck, A. Cordeiro, J. A. Young, Fung Shui Wa, H. F. Campbell, A. Osorio and K. Sayce.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The Report and Accounts have been before you for some days and, unless you wish otherwise, we will dispense with reading them. I should first of all explain that we are very late in holding our meeting this year, because the Accounts were more complicated than usual, and we had to await the passing of the Report of the Philippines S. S. Co., which occurred only on the 23rd May. As the Philippines Co. only shared in less than two months' working of the steamers last year we make our usual comments at this China and Manila meeting, but in future it will be more appropriate perhaps if this were done at the meeting in Manila. This last year's working is a very severe set-back to the Company. The first few months were bad enough, but matters grew worse as the year went on, until, finally, deeming it imperative to make a change of some kind, we put before you the scheme of transferring the steamers to the American flag, a measure that had been for some time under consideration. It is early yet to say what the ultimate outcome is to be, but we have stayed the outflow of the Company's funds, and can we maintain the present degree of improvement and receive a full demonstration of the encouragement we have been led to expect at the hands of our good friends, the American Authorities, we shall soon re-attain the pleasant days of adequate depreciation and appropriate dividends. The scheme was put before shareholders and approved unanimously in August last, and the transfer took place in November. One incident in this connection we deplored very much was the enforced discharge of the old ship officers, some of whom had served the Company long and well, and the financial position of the Company was not such as to warrant any very liberal allowances to the retiring men. Their behaviour was admirable, however, and as far as we know they have now all obtained useful employment. The expenses of the transfer much exceeded anything we contemplated. Renewed docking shortly after the ships had received their annual overhaul, alterations to comply with the American inspection laws, license and registration fees, legal expenses, inaugural trip in Philippine ports, &c., all came to the considerable sum of over \$36,000. Our inter-island earnings, to which we must mainly look for a justification of the change of flag, were inconsiderable at first, but are much better and approaching the main line receipts. Government assistance has not taken tangible form yet, but we know on the highest authority that our endeavours are appreciated; the Government want our boats on the run, and they are going to give us all the encouragement and direct support they properly can. Government cargo and passengers are under old contracts until next month, and then we shall hope to see a realization of the promises made, and in these promises, gentlemen, we have the utmost confidence. We have an earnest need of what we may expect in the shape of an allowance for carrying the U.S. mail between Manila, Iloilo and Cebu, and shall receive a payment of P200,000 on this account on July 1st, and perhaps something more, until such time as we begin to feel the benefit of the Government contract work in August. The boats are well kept up and are in excellent order, and do their work well, but there is no disguising the fact they are ten years old. Although written down to half their original cost, when we can afford it, we shall not be able to avoid the subject of further depreciation. Trade generally between here and Manila is decidedly dull, and shows no elasticity. The Payne Act was a sad blow to the transshipment trade for American goods. We had a little leaven in our loaf recently when we heard of a decision by the U.S. Court of Customs Appeal that the definition of direct shipment between the U.S. and Philippines did not restrict the carriage of cargo to one bottom, but all action pursuant to this decision is suspended pending appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. The export of cattle to Manila, once a source of important earnings, has ceased altogether, and a return of it is conjectural. The Philippine people will not have diseased cattle brought into their country, and critics of their action will approve when it is known what havoc has been created in some provinces, and the Hongkong Government seems unable to provide, whether from economic reasons or not, I cannot say, a form of inspection satisfactory to the Authorities on the other side of the water. Banderpet, which more than decimates the Philippine cattle, and thereby destroys the principal motive power of the agricultural labourer, is, I am told, not in itself detrimental to the beef of the animal as food, and so is not such a dread foe to our Colony. It is a pity, of course, that something cannot be done, for the supply of cattle from Tonkin to Manila seems to go on steadily and successfully. The Philippine law on opium smuggling causes us continual anxiety and considerable expense, and the operation of the law bears with undesired severity and harshness upon the steamers in the trade.

We do all we can by most stringent orders to officers and crews, and diligent search at no little expense to discover any attempt at smuggling, and yet generally suffer from fines when the culprits are detected. However, we have reason to believe the administration of the law will be milder in the future, and if all we hear is true that in a couple of years China will know opium no more, our worry on this account should not last too long. Our special preventive service costs the Company in wages \$130 per month, and fines imposed last year were P200,000, reduced on appeal from a larger amount. Within the past two or three days it has been notified that quarantine is imposed in Manila on account of the plague in Amoy and here. This may restrict our carriage of steamer passengers. Before moving the adoption of the report, gentlemen, I will be pleased to answer any questions.

There were no questions.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. WHITE seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. GORDON moved, Mr. KLINECK seconded, and it was agreed that Mr. H. P. White and Dr. J. W. Noble should be re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gardin were reappointed auditors, on the motion of Mr. HANCOCK, seconded by Mr. CORDEIRO.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

## THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

## ISSUE OF SECOND MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

An extraordinary general meeting of this Company was held in London on the 17th ult., at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, and the president, Mr. W. F. Turner (chairman of the Company), for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing a resolution authorizing the directors to borrow or raise such further sums of money as they may think fit, but so that the amount borrowed or raised by the Company and then outstanding shall not exceed three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company. The Assistant Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting as above.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The notice of meeting which you have just heard reads that the object of the meeting, which is to pass a resolution increasing the borrowing powers of the directors up to an amount equal to three-fourths of the issued capital of the Company. The reasons for proposing this resolution are set out so clearly and so fully in the directors' circular to the shareholders of March 31st last that it is scarcely necessary for me to enlarge upon them. The present borrowing powers of the directors are limited to £200,000, being one-half of the issued share capital of the Company. As you are all aware, an issue of that amount in six per cent. debentures was made immediately on the formation of the Company, the money being repaid partly for capital expenditure and partly for payment of liabilities of the underwriting. Since acquired by our Company. Our share balance-sheet at February 28, 1910, shows that out of this original issue of £200,000 of debentures £118,540 had been cancelled, either by redemption at the rate of £10,000 per annum, in accordance with the terms of the issue, or by purchase of debentures on the market, and that £48,540 of debentures purchased and cancelled had been re-issued, leaving a net amount outstanding of £43,000. This has been further reduced by the sum of £10,000 drawn for redemption on January 1st, the present amount outstanding being therefore £33,000.

The capital expenditure since the formation of the Company, shown in the balance-sheet at February 28, 1910, amounted to £269,765, which is nearly £240,000 in excess of the amount of debentures now outstanding. This excess has, of course, been provided by the sums which have been set aside from profits to reserve year by year, and which amounted at the date of the last balance-sheet to £245,000. The time has come when it is necessary to replace a portion of this excess capital expenditure and to make provision for further capital expenditure which may arise in connection with the extension of the Company's business.

TWO NEW BRANCHES OF BUSINESS.  
For some time past our agent and general manager, Major Nathan, has been studying the question of the manufacture and sale of coke, and the further question of the manufacture and sale of sulphate of ammonia, for both of which products there is a large market in the Far East. Major Nathan has made certain reports to the directors on these subjects, and we have recently had an opportunity of discussing them with him personally. There would appear to be little doubt, from the purely commercial point of view, of the desirability of the Company extending these two branches to its business, for dealing with which we have exceptional advantages in the possession of enormous quantities of coal, in our very lowest cost of production, and in easy access to the sea at the port of Cheungwangtau.

The subject is, however, a very technical one, and before the directors commit the Company to any serious expenditure further investigation on the technical side will have to be made in Europe. To this part of the subject Major Nathan is now devoting himself. We are not yet prepared to make any representations as to the possible or probable effects of the development of these two branches of business. We content ourselves for the present with the statement that the subject is one of considerable magnitude, that it is worthy of the most serious consideration, and that it is our duty to place ourselves in a position which will enable us to deal with it whenever we may decide to do so.

PROVISION FOR THE COMPANY'S REQUIREMENTS.  
We propose, in order to provide for the Company's requirements, to create £250,000 of six per cent. second mortgage debentures, and to issue from time to time so much of these second mortgage debentures as may be required, the amount to be issued in the first instance being £200,000.

We shall be preparing the statement of the half-year by the time this issue can be made and the proceeds received. The price of the issue has therefore been fixed at 94 per cent, the interest to run as from July 1st next. We have decided to give the opportunity of subscribing to those shareholders who may be registered on the Company's books at the time of the issue, and as we have received a number of letters from shareholders who are not registered, but who hold bearer certificates, asking to be allowed to subscribe some part of the issue, we shall announce the issue to the holders of bearer certificates by means of advertisements in the newspapers, in order that they also may have an opportunity of applying.

As stated in the circular of March 31st last, subscription of this first issue of £50,000 has been guaranteed without charge by a financial group, which includes several members of the Board. There is, therefore, no question as to the result of this financial operation.

## THE PAST YEAR'S WORKING.

We stated in the circular of March 31st last that the result of the Company's business for the year ended February 28th last showed a reduction compared with previous years. In view of the statements made in the directors' report of October 13th last and at the general meeting held on October 28th last, this reduction in profit will not have occasioned any surprise, the two causes—namely, the unfavourable condition of trade in China and the competition of the Lanchow Mines—having been foreseen at that occasion. The net profit for the year, however, as advised from China, after putting aside some £25,000 for depreciation, and subject to the audit of the accounts, was equal to 1 1/2 per cent. on the capital of the Company, and the directors declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent., which became payable on the 1st inst.

We cannot at present say that the state of trade in China shows any improvement. As regards the competition of the Lanchow Mines, we stated at the general meeting in October last that it might be our duty to take drastic measures to deal with it, however seriously these measures might affect the profits of the Company for the time being. We found it necessary towards the end of last year to meet the competition of the Lanchow Mines by reducing our prices for certain classes of coal at many points where they came into contact with theirs. The result has been, of course, a reduction in our profits, but the consequences to the Lanchow Mines have, we believe, been far more serious, and must become still more serious to them as time goes on.

## THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

We are asked by shareholders from time to time what is the state of negotiations between the Company and the Chinese Government. The proposals made on behalf of the Viceroy of Chihli, which were referred to in the last directors' report, have led to no result. The Chinese Imperial Government showed no favour to the Viceroy's proposals, which have accordingly been dropped, and another official has been charged by the Chinese Government to take the matter in hand, but at the present time no negotiations are on foot. The directors feel that, after negotiations of various kinds extending over a number of years, and which have been without result, while maintaining, as they always have done, a perfectly friendly attitude towards the Chinese authorities, and being always prepared to consider any proposals which may be consistent with the interests of the shareholders, they must apply themselves to the prosecution of the Company's business in all directions, irrespective of other considerations, and it is in pursuance of this policy that we submit the resolution which is before you to-day. I now move that the resolution which you have heard read be received and adopted.

Mr. Edmund Davis seconded the motion. The Chairman—Unless any gentleman wishes to say anything, I will put the resolution to the meeting.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

## RUBBER COMPANIES.

The report of the Kapong (Malay) Rubber Estates states that during the past year 24,000 trees were tapped and produced 46,558 lb. of dry rubber, as against an estimated output of 35,000 lb. The gross amount realized by sale of rubber was £16,028, representing an average sale price of 6 1/2 d. per lb., as compared with 7s. 8 1/2 d. per lb. for the previous year. The manager estimates that the production for 1911 will be 100,000 lb., of which 21,700 lb. had been harvested to April 30. As the shareholders have already been informed, 50,000 lb. have been sold forward at 8s. 6 d. per lb., and in view of the decline in the price of rubber this was a very satisfactory arrangement. The profit for the year was £10,348, which, added to the balance brought forward, makes £11,076 available, out of which an interim dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended June 30 has been paid. The directors recommend a final dividend of 32 1/2 per cent., making 40 per cent. for the year, leaving £11,076 to be carried forward.

The report of the Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Company for the year to December 31 shows a net profit of £19,984, from which has to be deducted payment made to Selangor Plantations Syndicate (Limited), £1,950, and interim dividend of 2s. per share, leaving £10,959. This the directors propose to dispose of by writing off underwriting commission and brokerage on shares, £2,548; writing off debenture issue expense account, £421; paying a further dividend of 2s. per share; and carrying forward £815. The rubber crop harvested amounted to 95,423 lb., against a revised estimate of 95,000 lb., and the average price obtained was 6s. 1 1/2 d. per lb. net, as against 7s. 7 d. per lb. for the previous year. For the current year the manager has estimated a crop of 160,000 lb. Mr. Mansergh has recently visited the estates and reports that, as they were quite clean and free from weeds, a reduction in the expenses of weeding might be expected.

The report of the Rubber Estates of Krian for 1910 states that the rubber crop for 1909 to 1910 was 41,200 lb., which realized an average gross price of 7s. per lb. The production was derived from an average of not more than 14,000 trees of all ages, or a yield of 2 1/2 lb. per tree. The profit was £6,015. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent. for a period ended December 31, leaving £673 to be carried forward. The estimated output for 1911 is 75,000 lb. rubber dry, and 160,000 coconuts.

## CHINA AND KING GEORGE'S CORONATION

## THE DEPARTURE OF H. H. PRINCE TSAI CHEN.

His Highness Prince Tsi Chen, Special Ambassador to King George's Coronation, left Peking on the 30th ult. for Harbin, en route to Berlin and London. At 11 a.m. many high officials, says our Peking contemporary, began to make their appearance at the Chienmen Station, where detachments of the Imperial Guard, the police and the British Legion guard were also assembled to do honour to the departing Ambassador. Many high officials were present in person to bid His Highness farewell, among them being Princes Su, Pu, Lu, Ah and Yu Lang, and Ministers of State Tsou Chia-li, Sheng Kang-pao and Vice Ministers Hoo Wei-tai, Tsao Yu-lin, Li Hing-fang, etc. His Excellency Tsou Fang was also seen on the platform, while the two brothers of His Highness were among the more prominent persons.

Sir John Jordan and Messrs. Barton and Phillips, Secretaries of Legation, Mr. Calhoun, Minister of the United States, Secretary Tenny, and Mr. Ijima, the Japanese Minister, were the principal foreign officials seen at the station.

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## CURRENCY REFORM IN CHINA.

## I.—A RETROSPECT.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES.")

Ten years ago, under Article 2 of the Treaty of Shanghai, China pledged herself to "take the necessary steps to provide for a national uniform coinage." Since that date the question, in one form or another, has formed the subject of frequent representations by Chambers of Commerce and other bodies representative of the foreign mercantile community, of remonstrances by the Diplomatic Body at Peking, of a mass of memorials, edicts, and regulations published by the Chinese Government. During these ten years the confusion of the country's monetary system has steadily become worse, with results which have seriously injured and restricted trade, caused great suffering to the poorer classes, and endangered the financial stability of the Empire. This danger has been fully and frequently recognized in Imperial Edicts, but the net result of all the Government's attempted remedies, of its commissions of inquiry, loans, and foreign advisors, has produced no alleviation of the evil. On the contrary, since 1906 the unrestrained activities of the provincial officials, of Government and private banks and independent mints, have flooded the country with an immense quantity of debased copper coins and of paper money unsecured by bullion reserves.

## PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS AT REFORM.

In November, 1900, the China Association drew attention to the gravity of the dangers arising from the promiscuous and irresponsible manufacture of paper money and suggested measures for dealing with the evil. Many of the leading Chinese merchants and guilds of the Treaty ports came also to perceive that the proceedings of the Manchurian were equivalent to wholesale taxation of the trade and industries of the country, and they therefore brought the weight of their influence to bear at Peking; so that, for the past two years, the metropolitan administration has been compelled to recognize, in principle at least, the necessity for reform. In 1906 its labours resulted in a half-hearted attempt to introduce a "national dollar," which (after several months added on more to the chaos of coins in circulation). In October, 1908, after the Mission of Tang Shao-yi to the United States, the Government reported to the Throne on the whole question, advising the retention of the silver standard (Sir Robert Hart having recommended a gold basis currency), together with reversion to the Ku-ping tael as the standard unit. The reasons put forward in support of the Council's proposals were incredibly childish, but they received the support of eleven of the high provincial authorities, and were approved by the Throne. The scheme fulfilled popular expectation in proving as abortive as any of its predecessors, and thereafter, until the autumn of 1909, matters continued to drift, while the provincial mints continued to reap their unearned increment. An Imperial Decree ordered the minding of Government accounts, of a Ku-ping tael, of weight unspecified and differing in purity of metal from the pure silver standard. Furthermore, it solved the whole vast problem in the best classical manner by the following artless dictum:—

"As regards the diversity of silver currency in the various provinces, and the differences of 'touch' which give dishonest traders an opportunity for demanding 'squeeze' and profits on all transactions, grievous injury is thereby done to all classes of the community. The Board of Finance is therefore commanded to issue stringent regulations forbidding such practices in the future."

## MR. MORSE'S REPORT.

But the Board of Finance did not waste its time in the manner imperially suggested, and the new Ku-ping tael, as a standard of uniform currency, followed the "national dollar" into oblivion in due course, its inglorious and almost unnoticed. Meanwhile the condition of affairs was becoming seriously aggravated, notably at Wuchang, Mukden, and other provincial centres, where the coining of debased copper cash and the issue of paper money had been of the most reckless description. Sir Alexander Hosie estimated that the output of ten-cash coins by the provincial mints during 1905-6 was over 9,000 millions, the result being that the circulating medium of the masses became depreciated, in terms of silver and in purchasing power, by about 70 per cent. Writing on the subject in that year, Mr. H. B. Morse, a recognized authority on Chinese currency, stated that there were no less than 60 different taels in use at Chungking and seven in the capital itself. He summarized the chaotic situation (still prevailing) as follows:—

In China the currency is at the top a weight pure and simple, in the middle a combination of weight and token currency, and at the bottom a coin which stands on its own feet and neither receives support from, nor absolutely gives it to, any other unit in the series. At the top is the tael, called the "ounce" and it will be better realized in which payments are made in precisely the same way as delivery is taken of a lot of silver bars. Then comes the dollar, which, though a coin, is not a legal tender and of which the specimens from the Chinese mints are inscribed, not generally dollar or "yen," but merely 72 hundredths of a tael. Though so inscribed, dollars of silver are nowhere fixed in terms of tael of silver, but are quoted at rates which vary from day to day according to the demand and supply, fluctuating within a range of 6 or more per cent. Then come subsidiary silver coins, fractional to the dollar, but subject to a fluctuating rate of exchange, such that the dollar may this year change for 110 cents and next year for only 95 cents in small coin. Next comes the copper cent, inscribed at the mint of some provinces as worth "one hundredth of a dollar," and of others as worth ten cash, but never treated as correlated to the dollar; whether considered in its relation to the dollar or the cash, it is a token coin worth intrinsically less than half its nominal value. Last comes the copper cash, the currency of the people.

And in another place he says:—  
China is now required to introduce system and uniformity, and to give a legal tender character to any coin or currency which she may adopt, while the inherent disposition of her people is to accept no coin and no currency as legal tender, but to make them all, except the lowly cash, the subject of barter. All the vested interests in China will be against the change. The members of the Government as individuals, from the highest Minister of State in Peking to the humblest assistant-deputy sub-district magistrate, will give their tacit, if not open, opposition. The tax-collector, with his assistants and his servants, will flout strenuously against any obligation to pay into the Treasury the exact coin which he has received from the taxpayer. The powerful body of Chinese bankers, organized as such when Europe did not know the science, will accept the change only if they are shown the possibility of greater profits than under existing conditions.

## TANG SHAO-YI'S MISSION.

The present scheme for the establishment of a uniform national currency assumes special interest and importance because of the fact that, in connection therewith, the Chinese Government has decided to raise a foreign loan involving certain duties and obligations. The question may thus be said to have at last entered upon a phase in which the pledges given in the Treaty of 1902 are, to some extent, recognized. The initiative in this matter may be traced to two causes, both of which, in turn, have arisen from the political situation created in Manchuria by the encroachments of Japan—namely, first, the increasing financial stringency of the Chinese administration of the Three Provinces; and second, the special Mission of Tang Shao-yi Governor of Mukden, to America in 1908. It will be remembered that the ostensible object of that Mission was to convey to the United States China's thanks for the partial remission of the Boxer indemnity; its actual results, however, were to induce the State Department to embark upon a quixotic policy, logically consistent with its earlier efforts on behalf of the "open door," but practically impossible in the face of the cold facts of the situation which Japan had created. In considering the results of this special Mission, to Washington, which have a direct bearing upon the Chinese Government's present currency reform scheme and international loan, it is necessary to bear in mind also that Tang Shao-yi, as Governor of Mukden, had throughout been closely identified with the policy which hoped to head off Japanese encroachments in Manchuria by the creation, on favourable terms, of a American-owned railway region. When Mr. Knox embarked upon his project for the neutralization of Chinese railways in Manchuria, his policy was not as altruistically unbusinesslike as was generally supposed; for Mr. Straight, the United States Consul-General at Mukden, who subsequently became the representative of the Morgan syndicate at Peking, had received from Tang, in both at Mukden and at Washington, certain definite undertakings and pledges, which had Mr. Knox's game been played out to a finish, would have secured for America a position of no small advantage, financial and economic.

## THE AMERICAN LOAN.

But Mr. Knox's well-meant plan for the neutralization of Manchurian railways came to an untimely and somewhat ignominious end, the Japanese Government, backed by Russia, was able successfully to maintain its opposition to the American plan. Mr. Knox's game had been played out to a finish, would have secured for America a position of no small advantage, financial and economic.

The ostensible objects of the currency loan, as arranged in its preliminary form at Washington last year, were to demonstrate China's sincere desire for monetary reform under the sympathetic supervision of an American financial adviser, as well as America's readiness to promote the regeneration of China by moral and financial support; to create, in fact, the programme outlined in 1903 by Mr. Secretary Hay. Gradually, for the reasons to which we have briefly referred, the spirit of that dream has faded, and the currency reform loan, as now arranged, relieves the immediate necessities of the Chinese Government, but not the anxieties of those well-wishers of China who desire to see her financial affairs placed upon a sound basis of honest administration. The present loan agreement omits all reference to financial advisers or supervisors. The appointment of a Dutch financial expert is contemplated, we are told, but his duties and powers are left unspecified. Of quite useless appointments of this kind there have been enough and to spare in recent years. It is true that the loan agreement is still, in a sense, only a preliminary contract for the participating banks (English, French, German, and American) to be given a period of six months in which to decide whether the currency reform scheme, as submitted by the Ministry of Finance, shall be made the basis of the issue of bonds to the public. In the meanwhile, however, the immediate object of the Chinese Government is revealed in the provision that, if the banks see fit, a million sterling may be advanced "for use in Manchuria," and another million for preliminary currency reform purposes, before the issue of bonds takes place. Finally, according to the Peking Correspondent of *The Times*, \$2,500,000 may be devoted to paying off obligations incurred under the Boxer indemnity protocol. Now, bankers are neither sentimentalists nor altruists, and it may therefore safely be assumed that, in the absence of violent opposition from the National Assembly, or another "reco" from Japan, the advances in question will be made and the loan itself floated in due course.

## LACK OF SUPERVISION.

Nor, indeed, would there be any reason for objection to these arrangements, were that condition observed which Mr. Knox originally declared to be an essential condition of the moral and financial support—namely, that the expenditure of the loan funds should be under effective supervision of a properly appointed adviser. Without that condition, in this as in all other loans to China, it is indispensible that the financial position of China will be aggravated by every addition to her liabilities. But in the present instance, remembering the part which German political finance has played in recent "international" loans; how, under its influence, the safeguards formerly insisted upon have gradually made way for conditions which expose foreign capital to the rapacity of the Mandarin; noting the fact that the present direction of China's policy and purposes is in the slim hands of Sheng Hsiang-huai, it is impossible to be optimistic on the subject of the currency reform scheme as a factor of regeneration. Of the scheme itself I propose to treat in another article.

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## THE LOVE OF TRUTH.

## IS IT DYING OUT?

A London paper published the following letter with reference to a speech by Lord Justice Vaughan Williams on the present-day attitude of Englishmen towards lying:—

Sir,—There is too much truth in the pronouncement of Lord Justice Vaughan Williams to which you gave prominence this morning. I would say most emphatically that not only is the love of truth among Englishmen dying out, but it is at its last gasp. Among the hundreds of my countrymen with whom I come into daily contact I cannot think of one whose word I would ever accept without corroborative evidence.

Twenty or thirty years ago I do not think this was so. The rush of modern life is responsible. Things must be hustled through quickly, everyone wants everything at once, and it is often easier to gain immediate benefits if you diverge slightly from the path of truth.

People have grown so accustomed to telling what used to be called "white lies" in minor affairs, that almost unconsciously they have extended the plan to every department of life. There is the person who "much regrets" inability to accept an invitation "owing to a previous engagement"—the said "engagement" existing only in the imagination, and the "regret" very often being intense joy at escaping from some irksome function.

There is the householder who sells you wondrous concoctions with a hint of bland assurance, knowing perfectly well that they are made of coloured water, and will have no good effect, at all on your hair. There is the business man; we all know his capacity for lying.

Priests, politicians, and publicists all move in an atmosphere so impregnated with lies that they cannot always recognise the truth when they meet it.

There is only one man who never lies. If the truth is too unpleasant to be spoken he declines to speak. That man is a Polish peasant, and he has not one friend in the world.

We lie to ourselves, our friends, our relations, and our clients. London especially is a Liar's Paradise. We make promises lightly, and the moment we have made them start thinking how we can evade them without infringing the law. We circulate malicious rumours without troubling to inquire into their truth, and the idle chatter of which our daily intercourse is composed is nothing but a tissue of lies.

There are forty-five and a half million people in the United Kingdom. Are there half a million truthful men, or women? I don't believe it.

Call a man a liar nowadays and he thinks it a great joke—especially if it is true.

There are many nobodies who will say that I am a liar. I am. In writing this letter I am practising an almost forgotten art—the art of telling the truth.

AN ALIAS.

Streatham, S. W., May 18.

HEAD-MASTER OF ETON ON  
EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Rev. the Hon. Edward Lytton, Head Master of Eton, speaking at a meeting presided over by the Bishop of Oxford at Slough recently in aid of diocesan funds, said it was sometimes very difficult to realise the extraordinary fact told him by people who looked into things that the number of people who gave to any charitable undertaking whatever was not more than five thousand. If they took up any ecclesiastical or philanthropic subscription list they would see the same names, with dwindling sums, because of the demands made upon them every year. Willing people were drained more and more, but outside that circle there was a vast multitude who were never molested by any begging letters. Therefore what they had to do to increase the financial support of the diocese was to win the sympathy of a vast outside multitude who up to now had never been touched. What had to be borne in mind was the fact that the people of England were being called on every year to pay more in taxes and more in rates than ever before and also more in charity. In addition to these enormous demands they had somehow combined among themselves to increase their expenditure in ways that were wholly unnecessary. They gave a vast deal more in wedding presents than their forefathers did, and an increasing amount in Christmas presents to those who had no need of them. They gave higher wages to their servants because they could not help themselves. It was a duty to try and measure their expenditures according to the true proportion of things. At the present time they were in a state of flabbiness that would lead to the gravest embarrassment. They had been called on again and again to subscribe to the memorial of someone taken from them whom they liked and respected and whose name they would be glad to see kept alive. People often gave 10s. or 25s. towards something of which they did not approve because they were unable to say "No."

## ON SALE.

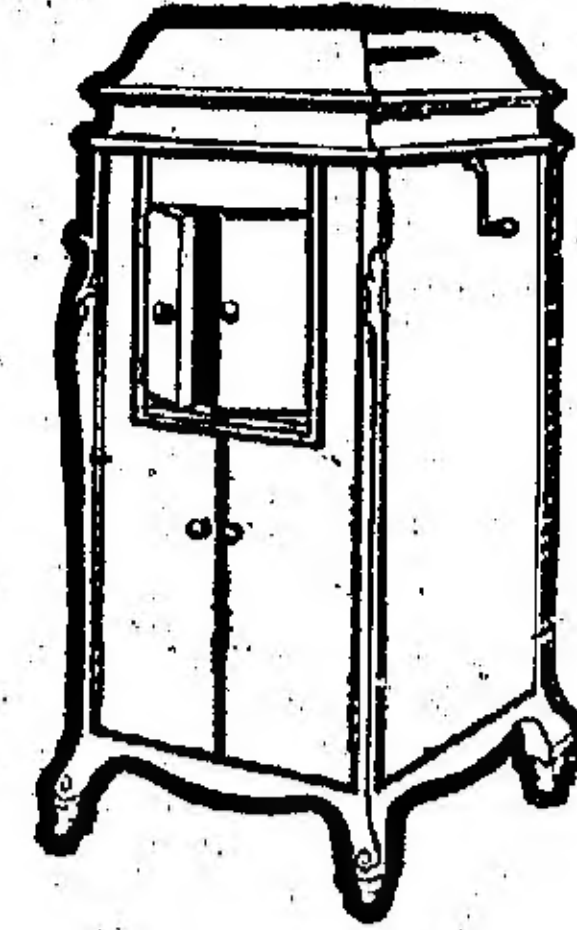
## MAIL TABLES

FOR 1911.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents  
On Paper ... 20 "

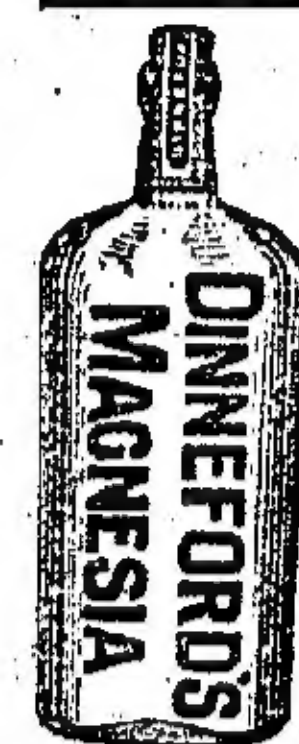
On Sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office.  
Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

RECORDS WORTH HEARING.  
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Love Light Waltzes  
Sirois Waltz  
Cascades of Roses Waltz  
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Friedrichs March  
The Charming (Xylophone)  
Irish Wit  
Baccaccio March  
Hornpipe Rag

A Bunch of Nonsense  
Please don't tell my wife  
Father was out  
Foolish Questions  
Hello! People  
Bombasto March  
Pansies Mean Thoughts  
Arrah Wanna  
Yale Gal (Laughing Song)  
The Silly Cavalier (Merry Widow)  
Gay Gascon (Banjo)  
Roll on, Silver Moon (Todel)  
Yankee Prince Selection  
Narcissus  
Ring o' Roses from (Dollar Princess)  
I hear you calling me  
Medley of Irish Jigs  
Mikado Selection  
Tudor Bear's Picnic  
Moon, Dear  
Humorous Variations  
Never introduce your bloke to your lady friend  
Madam Butterfly Selection  
The Moon has his eyes on you  
"Balance Corners" Laurels  
Polka Fantasia Selection  
Serenade (Piano)  
Dollar Princess, Medley  
Take me up with you, dearie  
If you alone were mine (Two Step)

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**DINNEFORD'S**  
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The Physician's Cure for  
Gout, Rheumatic Gout  
and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective  
Apothecary for Regular use.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache,  
Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

COLEMAN'S  
WINCARNIS.  
THE GREATEST TONIC  
IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU  
Its refreshing, and exhilarating effects, are a revelation  
to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

## BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

## MUSTARD &amp; COMPANY

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.  
No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Sechoo Road, Shanghai 1402

APENTA  
Natural Aperient Water

For use by

THE BILIOUS,  
THE GOUTY,  
THE CONSTIPATED,  
and  
THE OBESE.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful before  
Breakfast.



These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaliba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.  
Paris, 8, rue Vivienne  
Sold by all Chemists.

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THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90 cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it. Failure is impossible. And you can save 50 per cent. by making your own Mineral Waters at home with the

"PRANA"  
SPARKLET SYPHON,

which lasts a lifetime and can be purchased from any Chemist or Store.

PRICE:—\$2 Each.  
BULBS at 90 cents per box.

## WHOLESALE PRICE:—

SYPHONS per doz \$16.00 f.o.b.  
BULBS per doz boxes \$8.00 f.o.b.

**KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,**  
WHOLESALE AGENTS,  
246 & 248, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
HONGKONG.

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司公限有行生廣港香

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EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on Sale daily at the following Stores:—

KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf  
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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NILE	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SIMLA	About 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PALMERO	About 22nd June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 22nd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS of CALLED	ARADIA	Noon, 24th June	See Special Advertisement.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 12th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, TSINGTAU, WEIHAI WEL and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
CHEFOO and NEWCHUANG MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS. BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"KWANGSE"	On 13th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 15th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 24th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted. Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation and S.S. "TEAN" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Hongkong, 10th June, 1911.

AGENTS [10]

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIPS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
"BAITAN" ...	Capt. J. S. Rosch	FRIDAY, 16th June, at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 11 A.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK &amp; Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1911.

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# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## IN CONJUNCTION WITH DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILVIA ... 19th June	S.S. SCANDIA ... 23rd June
S.S. HELIAS ... 20th June	FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. SPEZIA ... 1st July	S.S. SITHONIA ... 25th June
S.S. SILESIA ... 12th July	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. AMBRIA ... 28th July	S.S. SLAVONIA ... 8th July
S.S. ALESIA ... 9th Aug.	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SENEAMBIA ... 25th Aug.	S.S. BRASLIA ... 9th July
S.S. SUBVIA ... 6th Sept.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. SPEZIA ... 6th Aug.
	FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
	S.S. BEISGAVIA ... 7th Aug.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 2th June, 1911.

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# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"FAUSANG"	Monday, 12th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Monday, 12th June, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE	"HOPSANG"	Tuesday, 13th June, Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Tuesday, 13th June, Noon.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 14th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 15th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 17th June, 2 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 24th June, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 25th June, 2 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin & Hongkong.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 15th June, 1911.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

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# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

### SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June, 30th, Noon.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 21st, Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, Noon.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. \* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 30th June, at Noon.

### SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

### PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING.
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hasekuma	SATURDAY, June 17th, Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, Noon.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched home for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 17th June, at Noon.

### FARES FROM HONGKONG,

TO SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0, "
" " " " " "	£ 125-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 42000, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 57000, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:—

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 214 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

### TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY  
AND  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY  
The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, Kobe, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 13th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,063	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage. Passengers' attention. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards express connection.

### HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 14th June at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW, and AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th June at 10 A.M.

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of:—

1st CLASS \$45.50 2nd CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL,  
MANAGER

1721

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Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

### PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 26th Oct., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG to LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

### SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S. P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consular Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

### INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

PERSIA ..... 9,000 Tons ..... FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG to LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, \$43.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " \$45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

## (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

### PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGA- PORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	"KAWACHI MARU" Capt. H. Peterson	7,000	WED'DAY, 14th June, at Noon.
	"ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	WED'DAY, 21st June, at Daylight
	"HITACHI MARU" Capt. T. Yamawaki	7,000	WED'DAY, 5th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	"SADO MARU" Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"INABA MARU" Capt. S. Tominga	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	"TAMBA MARU" Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.
BOBBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and Kobe	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"HAKATA MARU" Capt. M. Nomura	7,000	TUESDAY, 13th June.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"BINGO MARU" Capt. J. S. G. Parsons	7,000	WED'DAY, 21st June.
	"KITANO MARU" Capt. F. E. Cope	9,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon.
	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winckler	6,000	WED'DAY, 4th July, at Noon.

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carries Deck Passengers † Cargo only.

### CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

### HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

### SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—

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T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

# THOS. COOK & SON,

## TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:— 16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.  
SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.



# TEPLITZ WATER

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MUNICH.

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HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. No. 960.

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goût américain

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The York, with the German Mail, left Singapore on Friday, the 9th inst, at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 2.00 p.m.

The Derflinger, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Carl Diederichsen	Monday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Singun	Monday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Peking	Monday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Monday, 12th, 1.15 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Aviation Apar	Monday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Hanjiang	Monday, 12th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hainan	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Keelung, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma	Seattle, Maru	Tuesday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Ischia	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Chipsang	Tuesday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Hepang	Tuesday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Chefoo and Newchwang	Kwangse	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tuan	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Tientsin, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	Tuesday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Mausang	Wednesday 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Taiyuan	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, and Fremantle	Lomang	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 14th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Largo Lave	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Largo Lave	Wednesday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Derflinger	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Derflinger	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
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Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Derflinger	Wednesday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.

## COMMERCIAL.

### EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 10th.
ON LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 1/4
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1/4
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ..... 1/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight ..... 1/4
Credit, at 4 months sight ..... 1/4
Documentary Bills 4 months sight ..... 1/4
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 229
Credit, at 4 months sight ..... 233
ON GERMANY—
On demand ..... 185
ON NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 44
Credit, at 60 days sight ..... 45
ON BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 135
Bank, on demand ..... 136
ON CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 135
Bank, on demand ..... 136
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight ..... 74
Private, 30 days sight ..... 75
ON YOKOHAMA—
On demand ..... 38
ON MANILA—
On demand ..... 77
ON SINGAPORE—
On demand ..... 108
ON BATAVIA—
On demand ..... 11
ON HAIPHONG—
On demand ..... 11
ON SAIGON—
On demand ..... 11
ON BANGKOK—
On demand ..... 11
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..... \$10.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola ..... \$37.20
BAR SILVER, per oz. ..... 241d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.		per cent.
Chinese .....	20 cents pieces.....	37.43 discount.
Chinese .....	10 " .....	37.51 "
Hongkong .....	20 " .....	37.28 "
Hongkong .....	10 " .....	37.41 "

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JUNE 10TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS—	120,000	\$125	all	\$890, sellers
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$89, buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15, sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$1	all	\$63, buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	
COTTON MILLS—	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 63.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$4, buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 47.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57.
Lau Kung-Mow-C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	40,000	\$7	\$6	\$20, buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	60,000	\$50	all	\$43, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES—	50,000	\$57	all	\$54, buyers
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$64	all	\$73, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 62.
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	36,000	\$25	all	Tls. 87.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	18,000	\$10	all	\$41.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	\$33, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$195.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21.
Hongkong & China Gas Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$115, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$76.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	P. 10	all	\$11, sellers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$17, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$7.
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$177, buyers
INSURANCE—	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$119, buyers
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$105.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$325, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 155, buyers
North China Insurance Co., Limited	12,480	\$250	\$100	\$815, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$192, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	50,000	\$100	all	\$94.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—	150,000	\$50	all	\$64, buyers
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	6,000	Tls. 50	all	\$25, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	78,000	\$50	all	Tls. 94.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700.
West Point Building Co., Limited	200,000	\$1	all	\$2, sellers
MINES—	25,000	\$10	all	\$12.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$1, buyers
Ruby Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$80, buyers
PHILIPPINE CO., LIMITED	7,000	\$100	all	\$18.
RAFFINERIES—	30,000	\$25	all	\$103, buyers
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19, buyers
Leson Sugar Refining Co., Limited	30,000	\$15	all	\$30, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES—	60,000	\$25	all	\$7, sel. L'lon.
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	\$243.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$155.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$10	all	\$25.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$63, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	6,000	\$5	all	\$9, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$3, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$3, sellers
STONES AND DISPENSARIES—	10,000	\$10	all	\$5, ex div.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$4 \$10.
Watkins, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$500.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	9,500	ordy.	all	\$63, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	100 fides	\$10	all	
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	
United Ambestos Oriental Agency, Limited				
Union Waterboat Co., Limited				

Paras Rubber in London	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Loans	Tls. 250	7% p. annua	Par.	
Chinese Imperial 1886	Fcs. 767,200			VERNON & SMYTH, Share-Brokers.

## "OSRAMS"! "OSRAMS"! "OSRAMS"!

THE BEST METALLIC FILAMENT LAMP MADE.

PRICES REDUCED FROM 1ST JUNE.

The "OSRAM" Lamp, notwithstanding numerous cheap imitations and other foreign-made metallic lamps, holds its own and commands a higher price on its merits, which are—

1st **PAYING** its own cost in 150 hours' burning by the reduction in electric light bills.

2nd **LONG LIFE**, the average being 3,000 hours without blackening or taking more current.

3rd **LOW CONSUMPTION**, the average being 1 Watt per Candle-power as against 4 Watts for the Ordinary Carbon Lamp.

SOLE RETAIL AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA:

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**

14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TELEPHONE 358.

# THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

## Bouton Rouge and Felucca



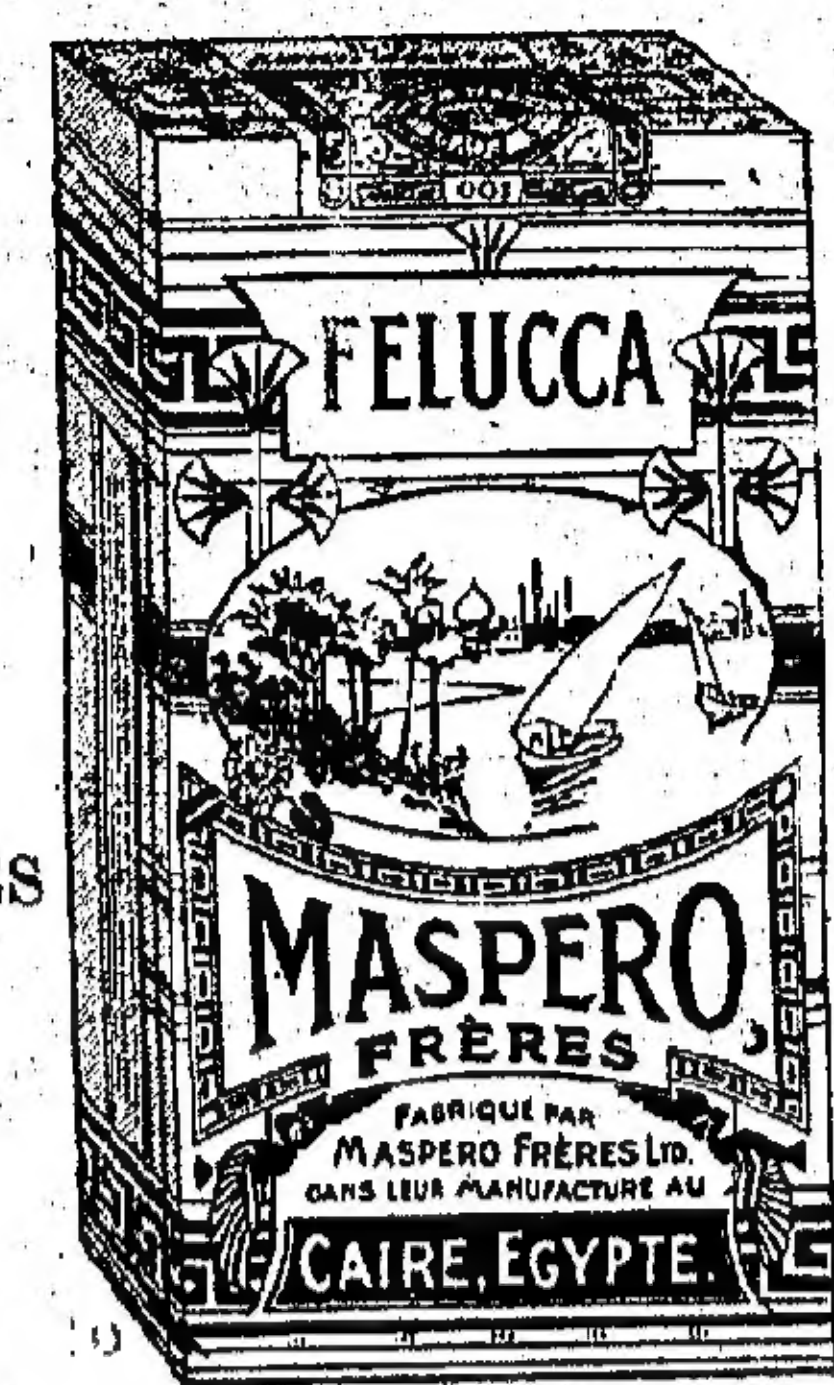
A LUXURY TO THE MAN OF TASTE

IN 50's &amp; 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80 PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



# THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product of the above Company is its

## Milkmaid BRAND Milk

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its EXCELLENCE.

Price: 20 Cents Per Tin, \$2.30 Per Doz. Tins, \$20.00 Per Case of 4 Doz. Tins.

ON SALE AT—

LANE CRAWFORD & Co. TIAN TIE, Queen's Road Central, CHEONG TIE, Queen's Road Central, MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East, NAM HING LUNG, Queen's Road Central, NUTTALL STORES, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, Caine Road.

## MILD MELLOW MATURE.

"King George IV" Liqueur Whisky

The Distillers Company Ltd. Edinburgh

SOLE AGENTS—

## H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. HONGKONG.

TODAY	OPIMUM
3 P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, by Public Works Dept.	May 16th.
3 P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at Surveyor District, No. 32, Wong I An Tai Po, by Public Works Dept.	Quotations are:—
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.	Malwa New ... \$2,250/2,300 per picul.
Saturday, 17th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd. at Hongkong Hotel, Noon.	Malwa Old ... \$2,300/2,350 "
Monday, 19th June—Auction of Crown Land at West of Pokfulam Road, by Public Works Dept. 3 P.M.	Malwa Older ... \$2,370/2,390 "
Monday, 19th June—Auction of Very Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 3 P.M.	Malwa V. Old ... \$2,420/2,450 "
Saturday, 24th June—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.	Persian fine quality ... \$1.125
	Persian extra fine ... \$2.025
	Patna New ... \$2,375 per chest
	Patna Old ... "
	Banars New ... \$2,375 "
	Banars Old ... \$2,325 "

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Pass by

"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD. With Illustrations, Maps and Plans. Price ... \$1.75

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "Daily Press" Office. Messrs. KELLY & WALSH. Messrs. BREWER & Co. Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

ON SALE. BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. July to December, 1910. With Index. Price \$7.50. On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office. Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

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